REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,565.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1873.

SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 } Including
FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

To be Native Languages, double the above.

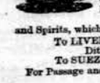
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander G. BEVIS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

	May 1873.		May 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave Alleppy	23
,, Ratnagherry	18	,, Tuticorin	25
,, Vingorla	18	,, Colombo	26
,, Goa	19	,, Negapatam	30
,, Mangalore	20	,, Porto Novo	31
,, Cannanore	21	,, Madras	June 2
,, Tellicherry	21	,, Cocanada	4
,, Calicut	22	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Beypore	22	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Narrakal	23	,, Gopanlpore	6
,, Cochin	23	,, False Point	7
		Arrive CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy. The Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting, but passengers for these Settlements can be landed at Nawakasl, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. HANSARD, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th May 1873, at 2 P.M.

	May 1873.		May 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave BUSREH	28
,, Kurrachee	13	,, Fao	29
,, Guadur	14	,, Bushire	30
,, Muscat	16	,, Bahrein	30
,, Bunder Abbas	17	,, Lingah	June 2
,, Linga	20	,, Bunder Abbas	3
,, Bushire	22	,, Muscat	5
,, Kuweit	24	,, Guadur	7
,, Fao	24	,, Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSREH	25	Arrive BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAMER TO ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander T. SADLER, on TUE-DAY, the 13th May, at 4 P.M., for Aden and Zanzibar.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave 16th May positively.

THE new full powered Clipper Steam-ship KILLARNEY, Captain H. O'NEILL, 1,060 Tons Net Register, has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and expects to make the Passage Home in 27 days.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board—

To LIVERPOOL, First Class	Rs. 500
Ditto Second Class	,, 300
To SUEZ, First Class	,, 300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 16th May.

THE s. s. XANTHO, 1,380 tons, 250 H. P., nominal, WILLIAM COOKSON, Commander, will leave as above. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board, ,,

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500
SECOND CLASS	,, 300

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Wines Including
Without Food.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission.

Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Invoicings and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 12th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 Tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain N. STEWART, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at SUEZ, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. P. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 19th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain P. S. TOWLIN, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 16th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. MECCA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, a set of rich Cut Flowered Glassware, Tea, Dinner and Dessert Sets, Plated Articles, a Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano, by Soundy and Co., &c., at the Bungalow, No. 100, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 20th May, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above named place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, a set of rich cut flowered glassware, tea, dinner, and dessert sets, best plated articles, cutlery, drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, a mahogany sympathetic square piano, by Soundy and Co., &c., the property of T. F. Punnett, Esq., intending to proceed to Europe shortly. The full particulars of Sale will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Glass Crockery, and Plateduare, a full-toned rosewood Grand Square Pianoforte, quite new, a new 12 step Walnut wood Hammock, Carriages, Horses, a slate Miniature Billiard Table, Gas Lamps &c., at the Fernery, Parell.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, at one o'clock P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21th instant, all the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Robert Knight, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta, the same comprises, a set of glassware, dinner tea and dessert sets, plateduea c, cutlery, fine and the furniture carved black cotton wash ac circular, pier, side, and dining tables, a suit of walnutwood conversation couches, arms and easy chairs, teapoys, carved round Ottoman and fancy chairs, whatnot, screen, carved writing table, clock, tea caddy, a mahogany slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., bronze six, five, and three-lights gas hangers and bracket lamps and shades, few water colour and chromolithographic pictures in gilt frames, a full-toned rosewood square German Pianoforte, a first-rate walnutwood harmonium, several camp and child's cots, reclining couches, clothes and gown presses, mahogany chevai and toilette glasses, camphorated chests of drawers, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A very light sociable Carriage (to form an Open Carriage) with lamps, pole, and cushions, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of serviceable Grey Carriage Horses, a Bay Galloway, an Iaugain-shaped Office Shigram, double and single Harness Saddles, Child's Perambulators, and Stable Gear, &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th May 1873.

HERALALL AND COMPANY, 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property and Two Chawls situate at Kalbadevie Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HERALALL and Co. will sell the undermentioned property on the premises, by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee Purmanundas Jivandas, Esq., and on account and at the request of mortgagors Vizbookundas Hurybhoy, Callundas Nurotumdas, Monmohundas Nurotumdas, and Kur-ondas Nurotumdas, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 6th day of November 1871.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and two chawls or ranges situate at Bombay on the Kalbadevie Road, on the west side thereof, known by the name of Degarwadee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 729, assessed under Nos. 59 and 60, and containing by admeasurement 2,145 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the said Kalbadevie Road, on or towards the east, on or towards the west by the house of Raghoba Purshotumjee, on or towards the north by the public street called Curvadee, and on or towards the south by the house of the late Raghoonath Purshotumjee.

HERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 8th April 1873.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a GLASS STOPPER instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and bloom ing appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pontons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pates.
Yorkshire Pork Pates.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 9TH MAY.

FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE OF

MR. & MRS. JOHN L. HALL,

PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL COMMENCE WITH J. B. BUCKSTON'S SPARKLING COMEDY, ENTITLED,

SNAPPING TURTLES.

Mrs. Timms	Mrs. JOHN L. HALL.
Fipkins Yaw-Yaw	
Mrs. O'Blarney	
Mr. Timms	Mr. JOHN L. HALL.
Arabella Diaway	
Sober Sam	

MUSIC INCIDENTAL TO THE COMEDY.

I like to be a Swell	FIPKINS YAW-YAW.
Mother says I must'nt	ARABELLA DIAWAY.
Barney O'Hey	Mrs. O'BLARNEY.

INTERMISSION.

PART SECOND.

MUSICAL MELANGE.

Buffo Song (That's where you make the mistake) ..... Mr. J. L. HALL.
Duett (The Cats') ..... Mr. & Mrs. J. L. HALL.
(In which he will give his imitations of Great Actors and Operatic Artists.)
Comic Song (The Country Fair) ..... Mrs. JOHN L. HALL.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH THE LAUGHABLE SKETCH, ENTITLED,

THE PROFESSOR,
OR
A DRESS REHEARSAL,
IN WHICH THEY WILL INTRODUCE
TRAGEDY,
COMEDY,
OPERA,
AND
BALLET,

INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED TOWER SCENA FROM "IL TROVATORE."

Jerry Smart (A Barber's Assistant) ..... Mr. J. L. HALL.
Martha Meggles (a Kitchen-maid) ..... Mrs. J. L. HALL.

Doors open at 8-15. The Entertainment will commence at 9 precisely. Carriages ordered for 11-15.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Ticket to admit Three	Rs. 10
Single	,, 4
Stalls	,, 3
Gallery	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Tickets may be had, and the Box Plan seen, at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.'s, or at the Agents, WAVERLEY HOTEL, Esplanade.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN AND GOVERNOR!

REWARD OF Rs. 100.—A CURRENCY NOTE for Rs. 1,000, C 87, No. 88217, was LOST on the 5th instant, at the New Building now in course of erection next to the National Bank. Whoever brings the Note to the Undersigned will receive the above REWARD.

NURSOO DHURMAJEE, Mistree,
New Buildings, next to the National Bank.

NOTICE.—A SALE of a quantity of serviceable PRESERVED POTATOES and AUSTRALIAN PRESERVED MEAT will be held on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 noon, in the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.

Conditions of Sale—Cash ; and the lots to be removed forthwith.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 6th May 1873.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old Cordage, Rags, Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron, Lead and Zinc, Coal Dust, &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Lieutenant, Late H.N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 7th May 1873.

MATHERAN VISITORS can have supplies of FLOUR, BISCUITS, and PASTRY, sent to NAREL STATION by BAPTY BROTHERS on receipt of an order for payment in Bomb-y.

Cabin Biscuits Rs. 16 and 18 per cwt. Superfine Flour, in 28 lbs. tins, Rs. 3-12-0 ; per cask, 196 lbs., Rs. 23.

Bran 10 annas per maund.

BAPTY'S PASTRY is acknowledged to be best in Bombay.

BAPTY'S fresh ROYAL BISCUITS in tins, containing 2 lbs. Price 14 annas per tin.

58 Falkland Road, and 2 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion in Mosely, Bersine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S. Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled, £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Marvellous Machine-made Watches, specially adapted for use in India ; also our Magazine of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Rare Glasses, Surgical Appliances, and various useful articles for residents abroad, forwarded post free per next mail. MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, Strand, London. Conjuring Tricks and Magic Lanterns in great variety. If Catalogue of these is required please mention when ordering our Magazine.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Bells.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE.	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the names of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Monufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN at Byculla, having a large HOUSE with more accommodation than he requires, would be glad to meet with TWO or THREE OTHERS, or a MARRIED COUPLE, to JOIN HIM.

Arrangements can be made personally. Apply to "M.P.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

AN ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) in a Mercantile House in Calcutta, where the Establishment is being reduced, desires an engagement in a like capacity, in a Bank or other responsible position. Has had many years experience both of Banking (on the Scotch system) and of Manchester Manufactures, and has a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping. Can be recommended by present employers.

REALLY COMFORTABLE and good ACCOMMODATION for GENTLEMEN or FAMILIES requiring BOARD and LODGING can be obtained at Mrs. BULLOCK'S, 17, Love Lane, Byculla.

The House is in a good situation, and has a large Compound with Stables, &c.

The Rooms are lofty, large, and airy, and well furnished in every respect.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—The SALE of TEAK PLANKS, SIDE PIECES, SCANTLINGS, IRON and IRON MATERIALS, at the Back Bay Foreshore, will be resumed on THURSDAY, the 8th May 1873, at the Foreshore, near the Church Gate Railway Station.

The Timber will be put up in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.

For further particulars apply to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Fort Premises, on THURSDAY, the 8th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1873, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

By Order,
GEO. PUGH, Manager in India.

Bombay, 29th April 1873.

TAYLOR'S PATENT ROOFING TILES as used in the NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, Bombay. These Tiles are made of the finest clay and cheaper than corrugated iron, are light, hard, easily fixed, cool and water-tight, handsome in appearance, and everlasting in wear.

For prices and further particulars apply to

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.,
Sole Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.—THE SEVERAL PARTNERSHIPS and SUB-PARTNERSHIPS heretofore subsisting between the Undersigned, HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE SACKLOTHWALLA and NUSSERWANJEE BUTTONJEE TATA, of Bombay, Parsee Merchants, under several Names and Styles, as Merchants and Commission Agents and General Contractors, ceased and determined by mutual consent on the 28th February 1872.

The Undersigned, HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE SACKLOTHWALLA, also notifies that his interest and responsibility in the firm of SOONDERJEE MUNCHERJEE & Co., as Commissariat Contractors, ceased on the 31st March 1872 ; and further, the business carried on by him as a Merchant and Commission Agent, under the Style of H. NOWROJEE & Co., ceased on the 1st November last.

The Undersigned also notifies to the public that he has now no share or interest whatsoever in any Firm or Business in partnership with any person or persons whomsoever.

H. NOWROJEE.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 1st May 1873.

BURLINGTON HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON IS NOW OPEN, 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

W. H. HARRIS, F.C.S., (AUTHOR OF CATTLE FOOD ADULTERATIONS, &c.) ANALYST & CONSULTING CHEMIST.

SOILS, Waters, Ores, Damaged Goods and every description of CHEMICAL and MICROSCOPICAL ANALYSES CONDUCTED.

Laboratory, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and nearly Boons, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron, Lead and Zinc, Coal Dust, &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Lieutenant, Late H.N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 7th May 1873.

MATHERAN VISITORS can have supplies of FLOUR, BISCUITS, and PASTRY, sent to NAREL STATION by BAPTY BROTHERS on receipt of an order for payment in Bomb-y.

Cabin Biscuits Rs. 16 and 18 per cwt. Superfine Flour, in 28 lbs. tins, Rs. 3-12-0 ; per cask, 196 lbs., Rs. 23.

Bran 10 annas per maund.

BAPTY'S PASTRY is acknowledged to be best in Bombay.

BAPTY'S fresh ROYAL BISCUITS in tins, containing 2 lbs. Price 14 annas per tin.

58 Falkland Road, and 2 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion in Mosely, Bersine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S. Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled, £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Marvellous Machine-made Watches, specially adapted for use in India ; also our Magazine of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Rare Glasses, Surgical Appliances, and various useful articles for residents abroad, forwarded post free per next mail. MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, Strand, London. Conjuring Tricks and Magic Lanterns in great variety. If Catalogue of these is required please mention when ordering our Magazine.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH MAY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London has hardly altered from yesterday's rates, the tendency however being slightly in favour of sellers.

Government Securities remain firm at our quotations, sellers being unwilling to do business unless on very good terms.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11 7/32d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/8d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 13/32d. to 1s. 11 7/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .....1s. 11 d.
Credit do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 5/32d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 11/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight .....99½ nominal.
Do. demand..... 100

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 226

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 110½ to 111
Four & half per cent. 105
Four per cent. ... ...103 to 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872.....92 nominal.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.,	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	.....	7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Francs Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Rates by Canal steamers are weak at £2-16-3. By sail they are firm at £2-17-6 to £2-18-9. Ships guaranteed to receive cargo this month are in active enquiry at £2-17-6 to £3. To arrive several large engagements have been concluded to-day at £2-12-6 to £2-15, with cancelling date early in June.

London .. {Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d. / Myrabollams ..... £2 2s. 6d. / Coir bills ..... £0 17s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. nominal.
Havre ... {Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } £3 0s. 0d. nom.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 2s. 6d.
Trieste ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 16s. 3d. to £2 17s. 6d.
China ... {Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 5 to 6 per bale. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay..... {s.s. Rs. 15 p. ton ; ship Rs. 14½ p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG demand for Bank of Bombay, 2nd Issue. Spinning and Land shares firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. s.	p.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	85
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	750
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	240
6,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
79,080	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES

.....	£20	21 8 7-8	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	224
.....	£20	10 9 1-2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	4 3 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,470
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	905
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	535

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co.....	1,900
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,330
508	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,620
300	2,000	500	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	1,070
2,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,485
150	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,115
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	995
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,125
900	1,000	all	10 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,060
900	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	3,150
600	2,500	2,400	165p.s	Royal	2,100
570	1,000	all	...	Soondercas Spinning.....	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,900
200	2,000	1,100	150 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	800
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co.....	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	200
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,700
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,450
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New.....	385
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co.....	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	5,600
350	9,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.....	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	8,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	625
300	1,000	all	200 p.s.	Freneh Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.s.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	600	350	40 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	640
120	2,500	all	250 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 p.s.	Scinde Press Co.....	450
180	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
158	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

We have almost no change to report in any description of Grey Goods except fine makes of 40 inch Shirtings in which a few large sales have taken place at an advance of one anna per price. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

1,000	pieces	Grey	Shirtings	45	in.	39	yds.	8 lbs.	at Rs. 5 11
500	,,	,,	,,	60	,,	39	,,	12	,, at ,, 9 2 0
1,250	,,	,,	,, fine	40	,,	39	,,	7	,, at ,, 5 2 0
1,250	,,	,,	,, ,,	40	,,	39	,,	8½	,, at ,, 6 4 0
1,250	,,	,,	,, ,,	40	,,	39	,,	8¾	,, at ,, 6 9 6
1,250	,,	,,	,, ,,	40	,,	39	,,	9½	,, at ,, 7 10 6
1,000	,,Blue Green & Or. Pr.			24	,,	28	,,		at ,, 4 5 0
150	,,	,,	,,	24	,,	28	,,		at ,, 4 4 0
500	,,	,,	,,	24	,,	28	,,		at ,, 4 3 0

COTTON.

Owing to the willingness of sellers to sell at lower prices, a larger business was done yesterday at a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy in prices. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee.....				at Rs. 185 to Rs. 190	
,, Akote	,,	,,	,,	at ,, 195 to ,, 200	
,, Broach M.G.	,,	,,	,,	at ,, 218 to ,, 230	
,, Hinguughaut	,,	,,	,,	at ,, 218 to ,, 230	
,, Mowa and Bhownuggur...	,,	,,	,,	at ,, 195 to ,, 197	
,, Sawgninel	,,	,,	,,	at ,, 210	
,, Compta and Vingoria	,,	,,	,,	at ,, 170 to ,, 172	

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25	candies	New Mowa		Ready	.....at	Rs.	198
50	,,	,,	,,	,,	.....at	,,	198
25	,,	,,	Nugger	,,	.....at	,,	186
50	,,	,,	Bhownuggur	15 days	.....at	,,	195
100	,,	,,	,,	,,	.....at	,,	192 to 193
250	,,	,,	,,	,,	.....at	,,	193
25	,,	,,	,,	20 days	.....at	,,	195
50	,,	,,	,,	Ready	.....at	,,	194
100	,,	,,	,,	,,	.....at	,,	195 to 196
50	,,	,,	Kuranjo	,,	.....at	,,	186
250	,,	,,	Dhollera	20 days	.....at	,,	190
50	,,	,,	,,	Ready	.....at	,,	192½
250	,,	,,	Jodia	,,	.....at	,,	198
300	,,	,,	Veerumgaum	,,	.....at	,,	179 to 185
25	,,	,,	Sheaganm F.P.B...	,,	.....at	,,	198
53	,,	,,	Broach M. G.	,,	.....at	,,	218
75	,,	,,	Unjor	,,	.....at	,,	188 to 189
25	,,	,,	Bhoree	,,	.....at	,,	176

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Weekending 3rd May 1873.

Open 389½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching.....	42,474	0	0
Merchandize.....	1,11,636	0	0
Earth Trains	806	0	0
Electric Telegraph.....	802	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,55,718	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1872.
Open 349½ Miles.

Coaching.....	48,598	0	0
Merchandize.....	93,797	0	0
Earth Trains.....	1,159	0	0
Electric Telegraph	683	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,49,237	0	0
Increase Rs.....	6,481	0	0

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 5th April.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	300 2 5	116
Goods.....	1,429 4 10	198
Electric Telegraph.....	2 14 8	0
Total.....	1,732 5 11	Total..... 312

CALCUTTA.—3RD MAY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 103-4 and 103-6, and small sums at Rs. 103-8
4½ per cents., of 1872, at Rs. 105-2 and 105-4.
5½ per cents. at Rs. 111-4 and 111-6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Patna (s)	Beyts	Calcutta April 11.
	Savernake.....	Orchard.....	Liverpool, Dec 26.
	China	Perrins	Suez, April 25.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Maud (s)	Brittain	London.

The steamer Oorun, Nacoda, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Strathclyde, to Liverpool.
Ship Lord Clyde, to Penang, Singapore and Madras.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Chancellor, s, 20 barrels pale ale, 2 barrels hams, and 2 cases cheese, C Muncherjee Sons ; 200 bundles iron hoops, Wallace & Co.
Potomac, s, 1484 bundles iron hoops, G Cotton & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Xantho, s, 25 hogsheads beer, A Riebe & Co ; 54 casks beer and 7 cases sulphuric acid, W Watson & Co ; 25 cases beer, B N Framjee & Co ; 150 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.
Strathclyde, s, 20 cases paper, V Brothers ; 5 packages wall paper, T Abdoolally & Co.
Saladin, 35 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.

FROM GENOA.

Asia, s, 25 cases brandy, D Sorabjee & Co.
Arabia, s, 6 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle, 250 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co ; 22 bales wool, H Khelidas ; 45 bales wool, J Punjoomull ; 45 bales wool, C Heeranund.
Tythonus, 200 bales cotton, H Dods & Co ; 100 bales cotton, K Nixon & Co ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Robert Kerr, 280 packages nuxvomica, N Jaychund ; 46 bales cotton, K Pursotum ; 40 bales cotton, J S Mahomed.
Walls Castle, 160 cwts horns, H Daya ; 150 bales cotton, E Latham & Co ; 60 bales cotton, S S Mahomed ; 200 bales cotton, N Manuckjee & Co ; 72 bales cotton, C Soondercas.
Peacemaker, 45 bales cotton M Kerpall & Co ; 57 bales cotton, H Cupoorchund ; 168 bales cotton, K Harmookroy ; 122 bales cotton, V Poonsee & Co ; 108 bales cotton, D G Hossan & Co ; 600 bales cotton, R Steuart & Co.
Macedon, 64 cwts bones, N Gangjee ; 1337 bundles coir yarn, S S Narrelwala ; 100 bales cotton, F Scott & Co
William Corry, s, 24 bales cotton, R Keesowjee ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.
Asbgrove, 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co ; 564 bundles galls and 147 bundles nuxvomica, J Samjee ; 1,000 bundles galls, S Motichund ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Killarney, s, 500 bales cotton, FSands & Co ; 230 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 12 bales hides, S S Mahomed and Co ; 38 bales wool, H Gangjee ; 5 bales hides, M Jewan.
Orchis, s, 36 bales cotton, Forbes & Co ; 50 bales cotton, The L A & American Co.
Potomac, s, 90 bales cotton, M Koorpall & Co ; 100 bales cotton, S Hobart & Co ; 75 bales cotton, M Choonilall ; 53 bales cotton, C Ebram ; 50 bales cotton, H Dods & Co ; 60 bales cotton, C Madowjee ; 200 bales cotton, R L King & Co ; 27 bales wool, P Luckmedas ; 50 bales wool, C Govinjee.
Chancellor, s, 209 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 213 bags linseed, Forbes & Co ; 650 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Bellona, s, 3 bags saltpetre, G Dhunjee ; 241 bales cotton, V Takersee ; 300 bales cotton, K Nixon & Co ; 329 bags wheat, D Chutermull ; 61 bales cotton, D Ruttonsy ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Strathclyde, s, 1,900 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Xantho, s, 101 bales wool, N Khutow ; 90 bales cotton, R Dayabhoy.
Granite City, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indus, s, 61 packages dry chillies and 20 hogsheads mango chutney, A Salmon & Co ; 790 bags coffee, A Tait ; 1 bundle and 222 pieces R teeth, J Feerbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calypso, s, 200 bales cotton, G Lockhart & Co ; 26 bundles skins, S Sigg & Co.
Ceylon, s, 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Gladys, s, 3 bales cotton, Young & Co ; 100 bales cotton, K Preiswerck & Co ; 4 bales hides, R Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, P Cassels & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus, s, 200 bales cotton, J. Siegfried & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ghadya, s, 1 bundle skin, V Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 200 bales cotton, P Cassels & Co ; 50 bales cotton, K Preiswerck & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 6.

Ellis, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Madras.
Spence, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Madras Infantry, Hydrabad Contingent, on medical certificate, from Bolaram.

MAY 7.

Armstrong, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Palamcottah.
Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel, 9th Madras Regiment N. I., on leave, from Cannanore.
Toole, Captain, Deolalee Depot, on duty, from Deolalee.
Prideaux, Captain, Political Department, on leave, from Dharec.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 7.

Caldicott, Assistant Surgeon, 25th Regiment N. L. I., on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govt. Genl. in Council is pleased to permit the undermentioned gentlemen to resign H M.'s Beni Civil Service from the dates specified against their names :—

Mr. S. N. Martin,—17th Feb 1873.
Mr. H. B. Henderson,—3rd March 1873.

Mr. W. T. Tucker is permitted to resign H M's Beni Civil Service from the 11th, and not from the 16th inst, as announced in Notification No. 1461, dated the 8th inst.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Lt F D Raikes, Bom S C, Ag Asst Supt of Police, Punch Mahals, to be Asst Commsr, 3rd grade, in British Burmah, vice Lt Thorpe, deceased.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

The undermentioned Asst Conservators of Forests under the Government of India are transferred to the Forest Department of the Bombay Presidency, for the Provinces mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr J Laird, Asst Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, from the Punjab.
Mr W J C Dunbar, Asst Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, from the Central Provinces.
Mr G A Hight, Asst Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, from the Central Provinces.

The transfer of Mr E Forrest and Mr G Foster, Asst Conservators of Forests of the 3rd grade, to the North-Western Provinces, published in Notification No 68 of 10th Jan 1873, be cancelled, and those officers will continue to be attached, the former to Bengal and the latter to the Central Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In consideration of the valuable services rendered to Government by Mahomed Nujuf Khan, Native Supt of the State of Ali Rajpoor, in Central India, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl is pleased to confer upon him the title of " Khan Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

Lt Col J W W Osborne, C B, Political Agent in Bhopal, is granted one and a half month's privilege leave, from the date in April on which he may avail himself thereof. The current duties of the Agency will be carried on, during Col Osborne's absence, or until further orders, by Capt R G E Dalrymple.

Consequent on the departure of Maj J D Hall, 2nd Squad Officer of the 2nd Regt. Central India Horse, on the subsidiary leave granted to him by Forbign Department Notification No 443 G, dated the 18th of Feb 1873, the following officiating appointments are made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 9th March 1873 :—

Capt A J Bannerman, 2nd Squad Subn, and Offg 2nd Squad Officer, 1st Regt, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer 2nd Regt.
Capt J Miller, 3rd Squad Officer, 1st Regt, to officiate as 2nd Squad officer, 1st Regt.
Lt R J H Wyllie, 1st Squad Sub, 1st Regt, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, 1st Regt.
Lt J D B Lynch, attached to the 1st Regt, to officiate as 1st Squad Sub, 1st Regt.
Lt and Adjt A H S Neil to perform the duties of Staff Officer from the 20th of March 1873, until further orders.

Mr C P Carmichel is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor General at Benares, vice Mr A Shakespear.

With reference to the foregoing Notification, Mr Carmichel received charge of the Benares Agency from Mr Shakespear on the 16th April 1873.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H G Cowie, B A, is appointed to officiate as Asst to the Acct Genl, Bengal, during the deputation of Mr J Taylor to officiate as Depy Acct Genl, Bengal, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned officers off the Genl List, Infy, having failed to pass in the Native languages by the higher standard, are removed from the Service, under the operation of G G O No 1056, dated the 16th Oct 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Captain Frederic Werge Simpson.
Capt Walter Jones.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Quartermaster General's Department.

Cap J M Trotter, of the General List, Infy, to officiate as a Depy Asst Qrmr Gen to complete the Establishment, vice Capt E F Chapman, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentleman to be an Asst Surg in H M's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service :—

Medical Department.

Asst Surg Edward Lawrie, M B,—date of arrival at Bombay, 15th Nov 1872.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Arther Benjamin Clare, of the Genl List, Infy, Adjt 16th (The Lucknow) Regt of N I,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Maj Frederick Peter Luard, of the Ben S C,—for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt James Bird Hutchinson, of the Ben S C, Asst Commsr, 3rd Class, Punjab,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Maj Robert Gordon Rogers, of the Ben S C, Comdt 20th (Punjab) Regt of N I,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Lt Alfred Glynn Begbie, of the Royal Engrs, Ex Eng, 4th grade, Dept Public Works, Central India,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer of the S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified under the operations of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lt-Col John Innis Gibbs, 24th April 1873.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt Frank Ranken Cave Voyle, of the Ben S C, Adjt 29th (Punjab) Regt of N I,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 29th March 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay per Crocodile.

The following promotion by Bt is made from the date specified, under the operations of G G O No 632 of the 4th Aug 1864 paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet—To be Captain.

Lt Silas Adair Swinley, Genl List, Cav. 20th April 1873.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank Lieut, Col, from the date specified under the provisions of G G O No 808 of 26th Sept 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Maj Richard D'Oyly Compton Bracken. 26th April 1873.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C, having completed 30 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of 26th Sept 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Capt (Bt Lt-Col) John Hudson. 22nd April 1873.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan. 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lt (Bt Capt) Frederick Alexander Wilson. 23rd April 1873.

The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

General List, Cavalry—Lt (Bt Capt) Henry Arthur Fletcher, to be Capt, from 17th Feb 1873, vice Capt (Maj in S C) D W Wise, late 3rd European Light Cavalry, retired.

The name of Lt-Col (dt-Col) Charles Lyons Montgomery of the Ben S C is in future to be borne on the list of the Ben Army as Lt-Col (Bt. Col.) Charles Lyons-Montgomery.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Surg J Elliot, M D, Civil Surg of Howrah, to officiate as Principal Medical Storekeeper to Govt at the Presidency, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surg-Major D McDonald, or until further orders, vice Surg G H Daly, M D, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the H E the C-in-C.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Sec of State for India :—

Lt Arthur Fiehe, of the 1st Foot, 1st Wing Sub, 8th Regt of N I,—8th Sept 1871.

The following extract from the *London Gazette*, of the 28th March 1873, page 1714, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, the 28th March 1873.
Brevet.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of Lt-Gen Charles Hewett, Com, Mad Infy, on the 4th of Feb 1873 ; and General Brook Brydges Parlby, C B, Mad Infy, on the 7th of March 1873.

Lt-Genl Sir Maurice Stack, K C B, Bombay Cavalry, to be Genel ral, dated 8th March 1873.

To be Lieutenant-Generals.

Maj-Genl James Travers, V C, Ben Infy, dated 5th Feb 1873.
Major-Genl John Liptrap, Beni Infy, dated 8th March 1873.

To be Major-General.

Col Burdett Richard Powell, Bombay Infy, dated 5th Feb 1873.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt Edmund Charles Elliston, of the Ben S C, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Dept Public Works, Bengal,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col D W Campbell, Comdg the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for seven months, with effect from the 1st May 1873.

H E the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Capt H Carrick to officiate as Comdt, during the absence on leave of Lt-Col D W Campbell, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—4th Infantry.

Lt J G Prondfoot, Wing Sub, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt A L Playfair, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th April 1873.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the retirement, and to make appointments as follows :—

63rd Regt—Subject to approval by H M, Lt Theobald Donat O'Brien is permitted to retire from the service, receiving the sum which may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission. Dated 14th April 1873.

18th Bengal Infantry—Capt T R Davidson, Adjt (on furlough), to be Second in Command, vice Wise, who has retired from the service. Dated 14th April 1873.

Capt J B B Dickson, 1st Squad Sub (on furlough), to be Adjt, vice Davidson. Dated 14th April 1873.

Lt E S Neave, 2nd Squad Sub (on furlough), to be 1st Squad Sub, vice Dickson. Dated 14th April 1873.

Lt G H L Richardson, 2nd Squad Sub 6th Ben Cav and offg Adjt 18th, to be 2nd Squad Sub, vice Neave, and to continue to officiate as Adjt. Dated 14th April 1873.

Sappers and Miners—Capt B Blood, Royal Engrs, Supt of Park and Field Train, to be Second in Command, and Supt of Park and Field Train. Dated 12th March 1873.

Lt W North, Royal Engrs, doing duty officer and offg Adjt, is confirmed in the appointment of Adjt. Dated 12th March 1873.

Lt L F Brown, Royal Engrs, offg doing duty officer, to be doing duty officer vice North. Dated 12th March 1873.

3rd Native Infantry—Capt F A Darley to retain the appointment of Qr-mr, on promotion. Dated 25th Feb 1873.

10th Native Infantry—Capt W G Cubitt, V C, Wing Officer, to officiate as Second in Command, vice Garden. Dated 14th April 1873.

Capt J T Whish to retain the appointment of Qr-mr, on promotion. Dated 14th April 1873.

18th Native Infantry—Capt R A Wauchope, S C, Brig Maj Peshawur, to officiate as Second in Command, during the absence of Maj Allen, on furlough. Dated 14th April 1873.

(N B—Capt Wauchope will join the 18th N I on completion of his tour of service on the Brig Staff.)

19th Native Infantry—Surg T S Veale to have medical charge, vice O'Donel, transferred to the 25th N I. Dated 14th April 1873.

25th Native Infantry—Surg F H O'Donel, M D, in medical charge 19th N I, to have medical charge, vice Dale. Dated 14th April 1873.

26th Native Infantry—Capt A Fitzerald, Adjt and officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Second in Command, vice Maj M G Smith, who has proceeded on furlough. Dated 14th April 1873.

Capt A B Hopkinson, attached to the regiment, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Fitzgerald. Dated 14th April 1873.

28th Native Infantry—Col J Smith, Second in Command, to be Comdt, vice Tulloch, who vacated on succeeding to Col's allowance. Dated 14th April 1873.

Lt-Col W C Hamilton, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Smith. Dated 14th April 1873.

Capt G S Hills, Adjt, to be Wing Officer, vice Hamilton. Dated 14th April 1873.

Capt H S Marshall, 1st Wing Subn, to be Adjt, vice Hills. Dated 14th April 1873.

30th Native Infantry—Asst Surg D N Martin, M D, is confirmed in medical charge of the regiment. Dated 10th April 1873.

35th Native Infantry—Maj G V Fosbery, V C, is confirmed in his appointment of Wing Officer of the regiment. Dated 14th April 1873.

Lt R T Hawkes, 1st Wing Subn (on furlough), to be Qr-mr, vice Hartshorne. Dated 14th April 1873.

42nd Native Infantry—Asst Surg R H Curran to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Dr White, on furlough. Dated 14th April 1873.

43rd Native Infantry—Maj C D S Clarke, Second in Command and offg Comdt, is confirmed in the command of the regiment. Dated 14th April 1873.

Major A Blunt, Wing Officer, to be Second in Command, vice Clarke. Dated 14th April 1873.

Kussowlie Depot—Col H Bent, R A, to be Comdt, vice Lt Col E H Foster, notification of whose promotion to the 1st Bat 12th Regt has been received. Dated 14th April 1873.

Dalhousie Depot—Maj C E Grogan, 1st Bat 14th Regt, to be Comdt, vice Leckie, whose tour of service has expired. Dated 14th April 1873.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following officiating appointments on the Brig Staff :—

Capt P. FitzG. Gallwey, R A, to officiate as Brig Maj at Sealkote, vice Capt the Hon J D Drummond, on sick leave.

Capt N X Gwynne, 83rd Foot, to officiate as Brig Maj at Rawulpindee, vice Capt G Marriner, on sick leave.

Maj a Seagrim, S C, to officiate as Brig Maj at Ferozepore, vice Capt G L K Hewett, on furlough.

Maj H A W Waterfield, S C, to continue to officiate as Brig Maj at Meerut, vice Maj T N Baker, on furlough.

POSTAL NOT

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 18TH APRIL.

LAST evening at seven o'clock the P. and O Co's s.s. China, C. G. Perrins, commander, arrived in the harbour with the home mails of the 18th April. She left Suez on the 25th April and Aden on the 1st May. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. G. Elias. Miss E W. Smith.
Colonel Mogon. Mrs. Cantor.
Lieutenant Lysaght. Major and Mrs. Reid.
Surgeon Riddell. Mrs. E S. Hughes.
Sub.-Lieutenant C. Curtis. Mr. T. Hargreve.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Connell. Colonel and Mrs. Crommelin, child and ayah.
Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Bowden. Mr. W. C. Ward.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. R. H. Froude. Mr. J. S. Bogg.
Mr. A. Robertson. Mr. A. Allardyce.
Mr. H. G. Scott. Mr. S. V. Jones.
Mr. W. Bell.

FROM ADEN.

Mons. and Mdme. Deschamps. P. Jaichund and servant.
Mr. R. R. Lewis and native male servant. Mr. A. Maclean and native male servant.

May 3rd, 7-30 A.M., passed the Co.'s s.s. Deccan with homeward mails of 28th April. May 5th, 7 A.M., passed the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Apis. The China experienced light westerly winds and fine weather throughout the voyage.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 18TH APRIL.

THE bad tidings that come to us from Africa are an instructive commentary on our boastful assertions that the success of the Abyssinian expedition had given to the English name in all the countries from Egypt southwards to the Cape a prestige greater than it had ever enjoyed before. Following closely on the check given to our diplomacy by the Zanzibar Sultan's humiliating rejection of the treaty our special Envoy had gone out to ask him to accept, we get the news of a terrible check given to English enterprise by the murder of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker in Central Africa. No doubt, Baker's expedition was one with which the Government of this country had nothing to do, though it is generally understood that the personal influence of the Prince of Wales was used to induce the Khedive to give the command of the force destined to explore and subdue African territory as far as the fountains of the Nile to the distinguished English traveller; but if the fame of our great exploit in vanquishing King Theodore had really overawed the savage negro tribes, it would have sufficed to protect individual English adventurers as well as the agents of the State. The failure of our efforts in Eastern and Central Africa is confirmation strong to my mind of the impolicy of the course we adopted in letting the conquerors of Magdala abandon Abyssinia. Had we chosen to retain our hold on that country we might have established there a free and powerful Christian Empire, whose example and authority would have put an end to the slave trade and substituted for it a flourishing and beneficial commercial intercourse between Africa and the rest of the world. But the degenerate public men of this age shrank from attempting so great and noble a task. It might have cost money to occupy Abyssinia and reorganize the State; so the army was prudently ordered to march away, and Africa was left, without a rallying point for liberty and commerce, to the tender mercies of the Arab princes of Egypt and Zanzibar. We are now beginning to reap the fruits of this policy of timidity. I daresay it is true, as shrewd observers contend, that the character of the present Ruler of Egypt has been misread, and that instead of caring only for feasting and women, he is a man of great capacity and far-reaching ambition who is steadfastly labouring to lay the foundations of a strong and extensive Mussulman state in Africa. Let it be granted, too, that Egyptian civilization will be an improvement on the anarchy now reigning among the tribes whom the Khedive aims at bringing under Arab domination, though I should fancy even the most wretched slave has little to envy in the condition of an Egyptian fellah. Still, are we acting wisely in promoting the gratification of this ambition, and encouraging the formation across the road to India of a vigorous and perhaps fanatical Mahometan Empire, which, with the gradual growth of its maritime strength, and of its control over both the African and Arabian coasts, may dare some day to aspire to the supreme command of the Red Sea? Whether or not the rumour of Baker's death be confirmed—and the fact that the agent of the Foreign Office in Egypt knows nothing about it is of no moment, for Colonel Stanton knows very little of what goes on around him—the Khedive will be able to turn it to his own profit. The Englishman's expedition has failed, because it was attempted with insufficient forces, and because, as competent critics assert, Baker himself was a man of rash and hasty temper not fit to be a successful military leader and tamer of barbarians. A year ago an American correspondent who had followed Baker's track up the Nile to beyond Khartoum assured me that the whole affair was a *fiasco*. The traders in ivory and slaves naturally combined to defeat by force and intrigue the Pasha who came at the head of Arab troops to spoil their business and secure a monopoly of power and commerce for the Khedive of Egypt. Baker advanced indeed for a time; but his march made no impression on the people. The hostile natives gave way before him, but closed in upon his rear as soon as he had passed, so that all traces of his progress were obliterated, and with a constantly diminishing force he found himself confronted by ever-increasing difficulties, being unable to keep open communication with Egypt or to obtain succour from any quarter. It was a desperate enterprize, and one can readily understand that Baker himself, disappointed in all his expectations, may not have been unwilling at last to bring it to an end by the sacrifice of his own life. The Khedive will now have an excuse for sending a much stronger expedition to avenge Baker's death; and this force, acting in combination with that advancing into the interior from the Zanzibar coast and with the troops already encamped in Abyssinia, will have a fair chance of accomplishing the designs attributed to Said Pasha. England, of course, will have no part in such an undertaking. It might involve the country in some little expense, and so raise the price of barley, sugar, and coffee, or rather—for it is not the interesting commerce that really profits by the reduction of the sugar duties—take a small percentage off the inordinate gains of the shopkeepers who swallow up most of the benefits of free trade.

With regard to the Zanzibar mission, I wonder some of Sir Bartle Frere's friends in Parliament have not yet demanded the publication of the instructions given him by Her Majesty's Government before he set out on his fruitless errand. If it turn out that the Envoy had no instructions what to do in the very likely event of the Sultan's refusal to sign a treaty cutting at the root of the most profitable business in Zanzibar, no one will think of blaming Sir Bartle for not having succeeded where success was impossible.

In spite of the denials which Baron Reuter, whose *penchant* for Russia is no secret, gives to the statement that American correspondents would be granted the privilege, which has been denied to English correspondents, of accompanying the expedition to Khiva, it is certain that the leading New York papers will have representatives attached to the Russian staff. An absurd suggestion, that the expedition would not go on because the Khan is supposed to be ready to make his submission, has been seriously discussed by some of the newspapers. All the authentic news, however, which reaches us, shows that on one pretence or another the strength of the various expeditionary columns has been increased beyond all expectation. Count Schouvaloff assured Lord Granville that the expedition "would consist of four and a half battalions" only, but five times this force would be a nearer estimate of the number of troops already in the field. Count Schouvaloff's promise that there should be no "prolonged occupancy of Khiva" is worthy of being relied upon to about the same extent as his statement about the strength of the expedition. The press may be justified in pleading its entire ignorance of foreign politics as an excuse for its credulity in accepting the Count's assurances; but no such excuse will avail in Lord Granville's behalf, for it is clear from the Parliamentary papers that the Emperor of Russia promised four years ago not to sanction the "prolonged occupancy" of Samarcand, yet Samarcand remains a Russian city to this day. With this precedent to guide him, Lord Granville might easily, had he so wished it, have avoided being outwitted a second time by the Russian diplomatists. But to make things pleasant is in Lord Granville's eyes the essence of the diplomatic art; and there was a special reason why he should wish to be on good terms with the special envoy whom the Czar sent over here last December. Lord Granville is a courtier; and Count Schouvaloff had a double mission to perform in this country, that of offering tranquillising assurances to our statesmen with regard to Central Asia, and that of making arrangements for the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Emperor's daughter. It is said that in these days royal marriages have no influence on the politics of European States; but I doubt if Lord Granville would have been quite so compliant in his interview with Count Schouvaloff, if that confidential agent of the Emperor had had no other business in England than to talk politics.

The serious illness of the Pope is attracting more attention and provoking more speculation among politicians than the chances of the Paris election or the variously reported incidents of the civil war in Spain. Pius IX. is an old man now, and it is improbable he will survive the attack of illness which now confines him to his bed. There arise, then, the questions, Who is to succeed him? and, Will the next Pope be permitted to remain in Rome? Two or three years ago Cardinal Bonaparte would have had the best prospect of being crowned with the tiara; but now that the Ultramontane spirit has reached such a pitch, it is probable that the choice of the College may fall on some zealot like Archbishop Manning. Whoever may be chosen, I should imagine that he will not be enthroned in the Vatican. The quarrel between the Papacy and the Italian Government has become so deadly that Victor Emmanuel and his councillors are sure to make a determined effort, when Pius IX. dies, to clear Rome of the presence of Pope and Cardinals. In carrying out this determination Italy would have the hearty and uncompromising support of Germany; and whatever may be the personal wishes of M. Thiers,—who has always been friendly to the Papacy, not out of liking for it, but because it helps to divide Italy,—France can do nothing for the church till either the legitimist Monarchy or the Empire be restored. So perhaps the new Pope may take up his abode in Malta.

The telegram in to-day's *Times*, announcing the refusal of the Sultan to accept England's proposal for an international conference on the Suez Canal dues without further inquiry, shows the decay of our political influence at Constantinople. Possibly, too, Turkish statesmen may have begun to see that it is not to the interest of their country to facilitate the transit of the Eastern trade through Egypt. If the Canal dues be raised to prohibitory rates, so much the better, it may be argued, for the prospects of the Overland trade through Turkey. This, however, is but a dog-in-the-manger argument at present, when Turkey has no railways, though, if English merchants had not lost a good deal of their old energy, they would quickly make themselves independent of M. de Lesseps by subscribing the money required for the construction of the Overland railway from Constantinople to Peshawur. While such schemes are only in the air, it is obvious that the success of the French policy of imposing excessive burdens on ships using the Suez Canal can only favour the development under Russian auspices of the Eastern trade along the old commercial routes, now reopened by railway enterprise, from the Black Sea to the Caspian and the interior of Persia and Central Asia.

In the dearth, owing to the holidays, of political topics for discussion, some of the papers have fallen foul of the poor Prince of Wales for having had the good nature to become grand master of the order of Knights Templars. The amusing thing is that the *Spectator* takes the whole affair of the installation seriously, and asks what the law officers of the Crown are about to permit the Heir-Apparent to create a new or revive an old order of Knighthood in these realms. There can be no doubt, I fancy, that the passion for splendid costumes and parade of all kinds which is characteristic of our day has given an impulse to the Knight Templar branch of Freemasonry of late years. Such display may be inconsistent with the spirit of Masonry, which cherishes the two great virtues of equality and charity, but it is only a special development of the fashion of which we see the working in our theatres, our churches, and in every form of modern English life. This is, as Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli have both recently reminded us, "a material age." It is not more fruitful than any other age has been in men of true genius, and, with all its boast of intellectual advancement, its spiritual level is decidedly low. Nothing is more remarkable than the intensity of the passion for outward and visible signs which finds expression now in most of our churches, in the Easter week. It is a common sight on Good Friday to see a church draped in black, and to have all the incidents of the Passion pourtrayed with a minuteness that leads one to fancy the time may not be far distant when the Passion and Miracle plays of the Middle Ages will be revived in Protestant England. The same eager craving for realism draws immense audiences to the theatres to see plays which have little wit to recommend them, but which strike the outward senses by vivid situations, magnificent dresses and upholstery, and the reproduction on the stage of clever engineering tricks. Generally, the effect of this taste is visible in the unprecedented extravagance of life in this country. If there never was an age in which Englishmen made so much money, certainly there never was an age in which they spent or saved so little. Working men who used to be content with a cheap trinket or two for their wives will now buy nothing under 18 carat gold in quality; and the same spirit of luxury is observable in dress, eating and drinking, and the style of furnishing houses. It would be absurd to say that the effects of this fashion are wholly evil; it certainly makes life pleasanter to people while prosperity lasts, though it may not train them to meet adversity bravely; but anyhow one cannot fairly blame the Prince of Wales for taking the world as it is sometimes instead of for ever playing the princely pedagogue like his revered and not greatly beloved father. J. M. M.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, April 18.)

THE illness of the Pope continues to create anxiety in the Catholic world. Although His Holiness is reported as having improved in health during the past week, he is still suffering from weakness, depression, and considerable pain. All audiences are forbidden by his physicians.

M. Thiers' 77th birthday has been celebrated in France. Considerable excitement exists in Paris, consequent upon the forthcoming election, and there is reason to suppose that M. Barodet, the Republican candidate, will be successful, notwithstanding he is opposed by a colleague of M. Thiers, M. Remusat, who has advocated very advanced principles.

The Carlists have made an attack on the town of Puycerda, but withdrew after twelve hours' fighting, and next day were attacked by the Republican troops, and left behind them a large number of killed and wounded. At Barcelona tranquillity has been restored, but symptoms of disorder and discord continue to prevail in the provinces.

It is reported that the Khan of Khiva has made submission to Russia, and that after despatching his prisoners towards Orenburg, he executed his Prime Minister and several of his relations.

The most important event of the week is a rumour that Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, with the small force left them, have been massacred.

Father Hyacinthe has been lecturing at Geneva, where his discourses are listened to by large audiences.

The permission for American correspondents to accompany the Russian expedition to Khiva is denied by the Russian journals. In the face of this statement the American Secretary of Legation, and a correspondent, also an American, have left St. Petersburg for the seat of war. A report is current in Russian circles that a Japanese envoy has arrived at St. Petersburg, authorised to cede the island of Sachalin to Russia in return for a portion of the Kurile islands.

The abdication of Brigham Young, the Mormon chief, is confirmed; he retires into private life, and divides his fortune between his sixteen wives and his sixty children.

The Modoc Indians have made a treacherous attack upon the Peace Commissioners sent to negotiate with their chief, Captain Jack, by the American Government. The general commanding the troops and one of the commissioners were both killed on the spot, and several other persons were wounded. Severe chastisement is threatened by the American troops, who are about to make a general attack upon the Indians. The President has given orders for the most determined measures to be taken, even to the extermination of the tribe.

Terrible and fatal riots between whites and blacks have taken place in Louisiana, on the Red River, in which many of the negro rioters were killed, and the rest driven into the woods.

Her Majesty has presented a new set of colours to the 79th Cameron Highlanders, lately returned from India.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have been paying a visit to the town of Elmham in Norfolk, to lay the foundation-stone of the Norfolk County Schools, about to be erected there.

Both Houses of Parliament are to assemble on April 21 but at present the only business of any importance is Mr. Fawcett's Dublin University Bill.

The Lord Mayor of London is about to become a candidate to represent Maidstone in Parliament, on the retirement of Mr. Whatman.

The appointment of Mr. William Ainslie and Mr. Ernest George Birch, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Bengal, is announced in the Gazette.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant on the charges of perjury and forgery is expected to commence on April 22.

Captain John Leslie, M.P. for Monaghan county, has met with a severe accident by being thrown from his horse while hunting.

The gas-stokers who were sent to prison in December last for conspiracy against their employers, have been released from Maidstone Gaol. There was a public "demonstration" on the occasion.

Mary and Charlotte Rea, the two women who were tried for the murder of Miss Kerr at Holyrood, in Ireland, have been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Professor Huxley has been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.

The new iron-clad turret ship Devastation has made a satisfactory trial trip of six hours in the Channel.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Gen. C. R. Fox, Colonel 57th Regt.; Maj.-Gen. R. Drought, C.B., Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. A. G. Goodwyn, Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. J. Liddell, C.B., Bo. Inf.; Capt. H. P. Lynch, C.B., late R. N.; G. H. Shelton, late Mad. C.S.; Hon. Ensign P. Keary, D.P.W. Bengal.

NOTES OF A JOURNEY TO THE CAVES OF AJANTA WITH AN ARTIST.

AFTER three evenings' high winds and showers we had a regular downpour all day and night on the 18th and 19th of March, and the weather which was beginning to get warm and oppressive has again become quite cool and refreshing, and at nights even chilly and cold—indeed, too much so to dine outside yet a while. The face of the country too was quite changed: it had begun to look arid and droughty, but now it again looks as fresh and green in her emerald array as on the commencement of the monsoon: indeed so charming had the weather become that I accept ed an invitation from Mr. Griffiths—who with a number of students from the School of Art, Bombay, is at present located here to save from oblivion what remains of paintings that still exist in the caves—to pass a day with him in the excavations.

On our way to the caves fine peafowl and turkeys flew across the road—one a fine tailer. The call of the black partridge and the shrill whistle of the quail resounded on all sides. The gazelle, too, was observed cropping the fresh grass and sprouts, whilst the ever-varying landscape, charmingly variegated with the bright yellow flower of the cotton tree, and the rich crimson flower of the pullas, delighted the eye. The tracks of a panther were for some distance observed along the road up to the bank of the river; then the marks of a scuffle and drops of blood were observed; and lastly, only the footprints of the panther remained; he had crossed the river and gone half way up the hill on the other side with his victim in his mouth, of which the crows and one or two vultures already gave assurance. We ascended, and there we found a huge hyena perfectly intact, save where were inflicted his death wounds, for so foul is this beast, that nought save the birds of the air will eat thereof.

Resuming our road, we had not gone far, when I observed Mr. Griffiths suddenly spring up from the ground, and instantly strike at something in the dry grass by the wayside, and then I saw the belly of a small snake writhing. It was speedily despatched, and we knew by its scales diminishing towards the head that the reptile was venomous, so we handled it very carefully. It was about 1 foot 8 inches long and the body a little thicker than one's little finger, and retained this thickness to within about two inches of the tail, which abruptly terminated in an exceedingly fine point. It was most beautifully marked and brightly coloured. I forget what the natives call it, but it may be the "bale katuka" or painted snake, supposed to be as venomous as the "cobra." But now comes the interesting part: on examining the mouth we found two fangs on each side of the upper jaw, and these were closed up and lying parallel with the jaw, so that the reptile had the power of withdrawing or erecting them at pleasure. This I believe the cobra has, but I never before saw or read of any snake having two fangs on each side of his jaw. On pressing a muscle behind these fangs, these double fangs become immediately erect and slightly separated: on suspension of pressure they are at once drawn back and become invisible.

After a couple of hours' pleasant stroll we reached the caves, and as the roads had been repaired and the caves thoroughly cleared on account of the late visit of the Governor of Bombay, old as I am, I soon found myself comfortably located in Mr. Griffiths' atelier in Cave No. 1. Of course I was tired, so ensconced myself in an easy chair, puffed a weed, had a peg, and then began to look about me—and what did I see? Signs of industry on all sides; outside were the moulders taking portions of the beautiful frieze which runs round the façade and portico and chapels of this cave, and though they have been very much delayed, and at times had to cease work, for want of plaster of paries which was not sent from Bombay, owing to Mr. Terry,' time being so entirely taken up with preparations for the Exhibitions, they have got through a good deal of work; but how it is ever to be got to Bombay is at present doubtful. Inside there was Mr. Griffiths himself and four students mounted upon trestles and copying by daylight the various panels composing the ceiling, whilst two other students were copying by lamp-light some large and interesting pieces at the back of the cave. The industry being prosecuted on all sides was quite charming. After a jolly tiffin Mr. Griffiths asked me if I would like to see the work which had been completed.

The ceiling is about 16 feet square: a succession of circles occupy the centre, and these are ornamented with geometrical patterns, flowers, and tracery; without there is a square, and within the spandrels are groups of figures. The rest of the ceiling is divided into square and oblong panels separated by borders: the former decorated with representations of men, and women, and of beasts, fruits, and flowers; the latter chiefly with geometrical scrolls, foolutes. About three parts of the paintings are still visible. And the whole of these Mr. Griffiths and his students have completed. And besides this, Mr. Griffiths has himself completed a large group on the right hand side of the back wall, and which I formerly copied, and one of his students has finished a large colossal figure with a highly ornamental tiara, and profusely covered with jewels, and another student a large piece within the anti-chamber to the sanctuary never before copied. Another large piece from cave No. 16 which I copied and called the Dying Princess, has also been finished. Altogether a large amount of work has been got through and an excellent selection made; and the copies are faithful representations of the originals. A better chief of the "expedition" could not have been elected, either as regards ability or kindness, and this latter several of the students greatly needed, as they were unfortunately dreadfully harassed with fever, when every attention and consideration was shown them; but at last five of them succumbed and had to be sent to Bombay, and their services have of course been a great loss to Mr. Griffiths.

Ajanta, 4th May 1873. BRUSH.

A CRADLE CRITIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see the editor of the *Rast Goftar* has been warmly defending the "enemies" of the late Dr. Buist, by devoting weekly columns every Sunday to the effect that they were quite justified, from what the present editor knows of the writings and works of Dr. Buist, in getting him removed from the editorial chair of the *Bombay Times*.

But will you allow me to say, if you please, on the best authority I have, that when Dr. Buist wrote in the *Bombay Times*, and worked for the good of India in general, the editor of the *Rast Goftar* was swinging in the cradle, while sweet "*So jao Bava so jao*" was sung to him. He has also been in this case, as Jamsetjee Pallonjee, a tool in the hands of others. J.

7th May.

THE NECESSITY OF REORGANISING THE MOFUSSIL POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest "Shameel's" letter on the above subject in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 30th April. The village police is no doubt sadly in want of reform. I cannot, however, help thinking that "Shameel" jumps to a somewhat hasty conclusion when he states that the amalgamation of the district and village police is the obvious remedy for the evil. The village watchmen and detectives will remain the same, whether they be styled village policemen or district policemen. The same classes, from whom 90 per cent. of the professional thieves and dacoits are drawn, must still supply the detective material. Without the aid of these classes the district police would be almost powerless to detect crime and track stolen property. Do what we will we can't rid ourselves of the necessity of employing men in whom thieving is an instinct which they can only be restrained from following by making honesty the best policy for them.

In what then will the proposed change consist? The principle of set a thief to catch a thief is not such a foolish one as "Shameel" would have us believe, nor would the principle be in any way changed by altering the status of the village detective and bringing him under the control of the district superintendent of police, should this prove in other respects desirable.

To increase the emoluments of the village policemen would of course be a step in the right direction, and would probably lessen crime. But if, as "Shameel" proposes, we have to turn adrift two-thirds of the present village policemen, who, small as their remuneration is, have at least under the existing system some little inducement to remain honest, in order to provide double pay for the remaining third, drawn from the same class, and possessing the same habits and instincts, I don't see that much would be gained. The selected third would be probably more efficient, but the rejected two-thirds would most certainly swell the ranks of the professional criminals, and thus more than counterbalance the advantage gained.

Again, in the event of an amalgamation, I should like to know how "Shameel" would propose to convert the village ramosees and manghs into regular policemen. Would he have them drilled? Would he propose that the selected men should be changed from village to village or post to post as the regular police are? Would he remove them from the control and authority of the police patels? Again, how would he propose to deal with these latter officers, the heads of the present village police?

It seems to me that the effect of converting the present irregulars into regular police would not be so much to amalgamate the two district forces, as to entirely abolish the village police. Then we should have to trust entirely to the district police. This might prove a dangerous experiment, and at any rate requires further explanation and discussion.

I quite agree with what "Shameel" has written as to the policy of providing the order of Raptores, as far as possible, with honest employment. "Shameel" himself seems to contemplate their continuance in the police. The army provides annually for a considerable number. Concanee Mhars, who take the place of ramosees, and Bheels in the country below the Ghauts are to be found in every native regiment. They are however a quieter and more manageable race than their cousins of the hills. The proposal to make grants of waste land to these people is one that deserves attention. Such grants should be made forfeitable in case of misconduct. I am at a loss, however, to understand why dens of reclaimed thieves should be dignified by such aristocratic names as Crowe-poor and Nairne-gunge. To conclude: I hope the subject will not be allowed to drop, and that the discussion may be taken up by abler pens than mine and may bear good fruit hereafter.

5th May. FIDELIS.

BOMBAY.

MAMLUTDAR OF DHORAJEE.—Mr. Ghellabhay Luckmidas has been appointed Mamlutdar of Dhorajee, in the Gondul State.

TORTURE.—A hack buggy driver by name Ballajee Mussoo was yesterday charged with torturing his horse in a public place and was fined five rupees.

DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—Out of about 293 candidates who presented themselves for the district pleaders' examination, 42 have passed.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT KAIRA.—At the last Criminal Sessions held at Kaira, before Mr. W. H. Newnham, Acting Session Judge of Ahmedabad, there were only five cases, which were disposed of in three days.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—A Parsee named Rustomjee Pestonjee reported to the police on Tuesday last the loss of currency notes for Rs. 105 from a buggy. The driver of the buggy is in custody of the police.

A NEW MAGISTRATE AT AHMEDABAD.—We learn that the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, has given his consent to the appointment of a magistrate at Ahmedabad for the disposal of municipal cases.

THE POLICE SEPOY GAMBLERS.—Our informant was mistaken yesterday about the police gamblers. We are assured that the gamblers who were arrested and punished were not sepoys—and we are very glad to hear it.

PUTRID FISH.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Raghee and six other fishermen were charged at the instance of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, with exposing for sale fish unfit for human food. They pleaded guilty and were fined five rupees each.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Sittaram Sewdia and two others were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killen with being found gaming with cards and money in a gaming-house at Gogharee Mohla. The men were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10 each.

THE STABBING CASE.—Yesterday morning Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Babajee Mahadoo, who was stabbed on the 3rd inst. by one Manek Chotabhoy on the Nowrojee Hill, and who died at the hospital on Tuesday night. The body was identified and the enquiry stands adjourned till to-day.

AN ALIMONY CASE AT AHMEDABAD.—A Hindoo woman appeared the other day before the full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, and charged her husband, by name Nurseydas, who is supposed to be a wealthy man, with refusing to maintain her. The magistrate on the evidence ordered the defendant to pay twenty rupees every month for the maintenance of his wife.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mussulman lad, aged about nine years, named Syed Ismael Khan, was charged with stealing sundry articles belonging to one Ismael Khan Delawer Khan, and a Borah named Curreem Allybhoy with buying articles from the first prisoner, who was under fourteen years of age. Prisoners were convicted. The first prisoner was sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory, and the second was sentenced to pay a fine of twelve rupees.

THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

BOMBAY *White.*	*versus*	CALCUTTA. *Black.*
1. P to K's 4th.		1. P to K's 4th.
2. B to Q's B's 4th.		2. Kt to K's B's 3rd.
3. P to Q's 4th.		3. P takes P.
4. P to K's 5th.		4. P to Q's 4th.
5. Q takes K's P.		5. P takes B.
6. Q takes Queen.		6. K takes Q.

CALCUTTA. *White.*	*versus*	BOMBAY. *Black.*
1. P to K's 4th.		1. P to K's 4th.
2. Kt to K's B's 3rd.		2. Kt to Q's B's 3rd.
3. B to Q's B's 4th.		3. B to Q's B's 4th.
4. Kt to Q's B's 3rd.		4. P to Q's 3rd.
5. P to Q's 3rd.		5. Kt to K's B's 3rd.
6. B to K's 3rd.		6.

"STILL WATERS RUN DEEP."

ON Tuesday night Mr. and Mrs. Bennee produced "Still Waters Run Deep" at Grant Road Theatre. We were glad to notice that the house was very well filled. "Still Waters" is a play which requires good acting from at least three of the characters, and it gives us particular pleasure to mention that the exacting parts of "Captain Hawksley," "John Mildmay," and "Mr. Potter" were performed admirably by Mr. Bennee, Mr. David Owen, and Mr. Raven. There was not a hitch throughout the play, and when it was concluded an enthusiasm very rarely seen in Grant Road Theatre was manifested by the audience. The cool effrontery of a rogue, combined with the bearing of a gentleman, was hit off with great power by Mr. Bennee. He was worthily seconded in his efforts by Mr. Owen, who played a "Mildmay" which did Mr. Bennee's "Hawksley" no discredit. The acting of the pair was especially good in the scene where Hawksley endeavours to sell his shares, and John Mildmay at the same time, but where John Mildmay checkmates him and wins the game. Hawksley's assumption of coolness during Mildmay's recital of a piece of villainy in which the Captain had played the leading part, and his outburst of rage, when, cigar to cigar and face to face, Mildmay quietly accuses him of being an escaped forger, were assumed most vigorously, and when the curtain dropped upon this telling bit of acting, Mr. Bennee and Mr. Owen were loudly applauded. "Mr. Potter," the weak-minded little man who has no will of his own, but believes implicitly in the judgment of "Mrs. Sternhold," was made a fund of amusement by Mr. Raven. The make-up was clever; the tolerably-aged voice, and the shuffle which becometh the "lean and slippered pantaloon," were all imitations to the excellence of which the audience bore testimony again and again by both their laughter and applause. Mrs. Bennee as "Mrs. Sternhold" acted capitally in her three-fold character of martinet of a household, doter on Captain Hawksley, and the jealous and revengeful woman. She also was repeatedly applauded. As "Mrs. Mildmay" Miss May Godfrey did tolerably well. "Dunbilk" was made an amusing part by Mr. Herbert, who "put on" the brogue in the orthodox stage style and caused a good deal of laughter. Of the other characters we can say they did what little they had to do with success. "Cool as a Cucumber" followed "Still Waters Run Deep"—Mr. Bennee and Mr. Edinborough sustaining the principal parts. The professional rattled off his impertinences with extraordinary facility and provoked laughter repeatedly. Mr. Edinborough's chief characteristic was his flowery vest, which drew upon him as much attention as his clever personation of "Barkins" the elder. Mrs. Bennee, Miss Mildmay, and Mr. Herbert were the other performers, and their assistance to the principal characters helped to make the curtain drop upon a very successful and agreeable little performance. Altogether the audience enjoyed a charming evening, and up to the last moment they never ceased to show it.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and forty-three deck passengers for different ports.

THE SHIP SAVERNOKE, 1,284 tons, Captain J. Prichard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (December 26th) with a cargo of 1,562 tons coals and 100½ tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

THE S.S. MAUD, 843 tons, Captain F. Brittain, sailed yesterday for London via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 2,150 bales cotton, 1,415 cwts. linseed, 123 cwts. coffee, 539 cwts. hemp, 510½ cwts. galls, 663 cwts. nux vomica, 20 pieces ivory, 230 cwts. coir yarn, 15½ cwts. croton seed, 159½ cwts. olibanum, and sundries. She carried the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Edward Lever and four children.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. PATNA, 1,132 tons, Captain G. M. Beyts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Williams and child, Colonel and Mrs. Mason and two children, Captain Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. J. Darragh and child, Dr. and Mrs. Joynt and three children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mack and four children, Dr. Day, Mr. E. Cordeaux, Mr. E. Stephane, and ninety-eight deck passengers from different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	MAY.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
9 9 m	2 7	Thursday 8	2 56 m	3 5
9 8 a	3 11		3 4 a	2 7
9 49 m	3 9	Friday 9	3 31 m	4 6
9 44 a	4 3		3 45 a	3 4
10 26 m	4 11	Saturday 10	4 3 m	5 4
10 16 a	4 5		4 24 a	3 8
10 59 m	5 9	Sunday 11	4 32 m	6 4
10 45 a	4 7		4 58 a	3 9
11 35 m	6 4	Monday..... 12	5 3 m	7 1
11 15 a	4 9		5 33 a	3 10
0 12 m	6 9	Tuesday..... 13	5 35 m	7 9
11 46 a	4 9		6 7 a	3 7
.....	.....	Wednesday ... 14	6 8 m	8 1
0 50 a	6 11		6 46 a	3 3

Moon—Full, 12th, 4h. 8m. P.M.

A SAVAGE STABBING CASE.

YESTERDAY morning, at about 9 o'clock, a Mussulman named Mehtabkhan, an engine cleaner in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and residing at Telee Mohla, inflicted no less than twenty-eight stabs upon a man named Wuzeer Ali. Mundar Hoossein, a policeman who happened to be passing the house at the time of the assault, rushed into the house and arrested Mehtabkhan with the blood-stained knife in his hand. The injured man was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where his deposition was taken by Mr. Nana Morojee, officiating Third Magistrate of Police. He now lies in a precarious state, having been nearly "cut to pieces." In his deposition he said—"This morning, at about 9 o'clock, I was lying down in a room belonging to one Joohersha Bajeebhoy, in Telee Gully. The room is on the first storey of a house. Prisoner also lives in a room adjoining the aforesaid room, and he was in the former, when I was in the latter room this morning. Joohersha himself was not at home, but his wife Asoo Bee was sitting near me. Meanwhile, prisoner came to me with a table knife, and without speaking one word commenced to cut at me in the throat, on both hands, and elsewhere. I cried out and did my best to snatch the knife from his hand, but in vain. He then dragged me into his own room. I cried out and people collected together, also the police. The latter seized hold of the prisoner and snatched the knife from his hand—the same now produced. It broke when he was cutting me with it. I bled very profusely. Prisoner is a pimp; and his wife has had illicit intercourse with me for some time, with his consent. I had done nothing whatever to provoke prisoner before he set to cut me as aforesaid."

Prisoner declined cross-examination.

The accused, who stood handcuffed beside the man while the deposition was being taken by the magistrate, appeared still anxious for revenge, and once he made a rush at the wounded man and inflicted a kick on his chest, repeating words to the effect, "Die soon you villain, that I might be hanged." The police were thereupon ordered by the magistrate to watch the prisoner more closely.

THE CAPTURE OF BIDWELL.

THE adventures of a detective have for some years back been the favourite theme of a certain school of novelists; and so industriously have they worked this vein of fiction that the public has almost come to believe in the existence of the strange being thus depicted. But what detective in the realms of romance ever acted more extraordinary than the official who took into custody the person who was examined at the Mansion House yesterday on suspicion of his being George Bidwell? The detective saw this man come out of a house in Edinburgh and watched him. He posted a letter, and then went to a stationer's shop, the detective still watching him. Then he ran down a lane—why, does not appear; but the detective ran after him. He ran into a blacksmith's shop; he came out and ran on again; he jumped over church railings, over stone walls, over hedges, and eventually got through a gentleman's house. And still the detective ran after him, jumping over the various obstacles

share in some money lending business. Therefore the only income available for Bala's support, if he were taken away from his nearest relations, with whom he is living happily and contentedly would be his share of the proceeds of the money lending business, which is managed by the two first-cousins, with whom he is living. These cousins, who have at present the management of this undivided business, would have to continue to manage it, and the Court would have to appoint them to the management of the rest of Bala's estate. And then having provided for the management of Bala's property, the Court would have to provide a guardian for him. The proviso at the end of section 10 of Act XXXV of 1858 would prevent the Court, if it once interfered in respect of Bala under that Act, from appointing his cousins as Bala's guardian. The only other person whom the Court would appoint, and who would be likely to consent to act as Bala's guardian, would be the applicant. It would be a great wrong to Bala, and create a very great scandal, were the Court to take Bala from his nearest relations, to whom he is much attached, and with whom he wishes to remain and to make him over to the applicant, for whom he evidently entertains a strong dislike, who is now keeping Bala's wife from him, and whom Bala has actually sued for the recovery his wife.

2. These last remarks lead naturally to the second of the principal grounds on which I have stated that this application should be dismissed. The Government Pleader has made this application as Government Pleader; but he is also the brother-in-law of Bala Pendse. It is because he is Bala's brother-in-law that Bala's wife is now in the Government Pleader's house and she is there detained against Balas wish, and notwithstanding Bala has filed a suit to compel the Government Pleader to give her up. Now I do not wish to apply to this case, ideas which the people of this country might consider peculiar to European society. Doubtless social and family arrangements in this country differ from those in Europe. But I have no doubt, whatever that the view which presents itself to my mind as an English judge is entirely in accordance with the view, which Hindoo society will and does take of this present case, and that is, that it would be most improper to grant this application, whatever be Bala's mental condition, when the applicant (shown in evidence to be a widower) is detaining in his own house Bala's young wife. The public, including the Hindoo public, would be shocked, and this Court greatly discredited, if such an application were allowed to succeed. The Government Pleader has stated that when he filed this application he was acting in accordance with the wishes of Bala's mother, who was then alive; and as the Government Pleader says this, I do not wish for a moment to doubt it. But when Bala's mother died, and Bala's wife took up her quarters at the Government Pleader's house, I think the Government Pleader would have exercised a wise discretion, if he had withdrawn the case, or at least from the case. Instead of doing this he has conducted the case with a heated temper and an impetuosity—I may say a ferocity—of partizanship which has made him forget the courtesy, which was due to the learned Pleader employed against him and the decorum, which it befits all members of the bar to observe in a Court such as this. A sense of public duty requires me to say this much; but I cannot but add my regret, that it should have been necessary for me on the last occasion of my presiding in this Court to use language, which must be painful to one whom I have known as a friend for 20 years.

I reject this application with costs.

MUSCAT NEWS REPORT.

(From 12th to 26th April.)

H. M. S Enchantress with His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere and suite on board, arrived at Muscat on Saturday, the 12th April from Muculla.

His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere was successful during his stay here in concluding a satisfactory treaty with His Highness Seyyed Toorkee for the abolition of the slave trade in His Highness' dominions.

The Enchantress left again for Kurrachee on the 16th instant.

The Governor of the town of Muscat Nasir bin Ali was murdered in his bed on the night of the 14th instant. The murder appears to have been committed by political enemies. Three men have been imprisoned on suspicion.

H. M. S Lynx arrived here from Bahrein on the 17th instant.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Boarding the Lion.—The thieves at Tripatore have no fear of the law before their eyes, for they lately stole a valuable rifle from the house of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and a few days after a gold watch and chain from the house of the Magistrate.

The Wives of Goorkha Recruits.—The reference we recently made,—in describing a sad accident near Gurdaspore,—to the wives of the Goorkha recruits, may have surprised some of our readers; but we understand that the fair sex has really a great deal to say to enlistment in Nepal. If a man runs off with a woman, it is looked on as perfectly fair for the injured party to cut off his head on the first opportunity: thus, as soon as an *affaire de cœur* takes place Lothario generally "make, tracks" over the border, and, as a rule, enlists. It's "an ill wind that blows nobody good."—*Pioneer.*

Bangalore.—Monday was, we think, the hottest day of the season. This time last year a cyclone had happened at Madras, and in Bangalore it was cool and pleasant enough. This year, on the contrary, not a drop of rain has fallen, the heat is perfectly scorching, and the sky gives no promise of gathering clouds. The very intensity however of the heat shows that it cannot continue, and it requires no weather prophet to predict that before long heavy rain will fall. As for "W's" predictions for last month, they have proved a perfect failure. Fortunately there is no great scarcity of water and very little sickness, and that is one great thing.—*Bangalore Herald.*

Adjournment of Captain Allan Stewart's Case.—Capt. Allan Stewart, on Tuesday, again appeared before His Lordship, Mr. Justice Kernan, at the High Court Sessions, and producing both his bailees renewed his application for an adjournment of his case, and also that his witnesses might be examined by a commission. His Lordship asked the bailees whether they were prepared to stand bail, and on their replying in the affirmative His Lordship granted the adjournment, and a commission will be issued to a place which will be arranged between Captain Stewart and the Crown prosecutor. The case stands over to the next Sessions, and Captain Stewart is released on bail.—*Madras Mail.*

Legal Lore.—The lawyers in India must have been anything but idle of late, for we see that one Calcutta publishing firm alone—Messrs. Thacker, Spink, and Co.—either have already published, or will, during this month, publish, no fewer than eleven new legal works or new editions of standard legal works. A Code of Criminal Procedure by Captain Newbery in the Punjab and a Manual of Hindu Law by Mr. Standish Grady have already appeared, and in addition to second editions of Field's Law of Evidence and Cowell's Digest of Cases, readers of law-books are promised six lectures upon subjects connected with the Law of Landed Property in Bengal by the Hon'ble Mr. Markby, a work on the Criminal Law of the Bengal Presidency by Mr. G. E. Knox, C. S, a Commentary on the Indian Contract Act by Mr. C. C. Macrae, and a treatise on the Law of Insolvency in India by Messrs. H. Millett and F. Clarke.—*Englishman.*

A Novel Method of Raising the Wind.—On Friday last, one of the inspectors of the Oriental Gas Company, who afterwards gave his name as Henderson, but whose name is really Grieff—to which he, appropriately, came—sallied into the shop of Beerchand Shaw and Co., wine merchants at Radha Bazaar, stating that he had been sent to inspect the state of the gas-pipes and their fittings. He unscrewed the principal connection, after which he demanded a "drink;" but the proprietors of the shop did not appear to see the necessity of furnishing him liquor gratis, and declined to accede to his request, whereupon he, taking up the pipe, placed it across his knees, and deliberately bent it so as to render it unfit for use. Information was given to the police who apprehended the man, and the case was expected on last Saturday morning to have come before the Commissioner, but for some reason or another the complainant, who was long in waiting outside the Commissioner's room, was not called, and was late in the day informed that the case had "collapsed."—*Indian Daily News.*

THE NECESSITY OF CIVILIANS LEARNING ACCOUNTS.

We know the system under which junior civilians are turned out, and the examinations which they have to pass at home. Curiously enough, accounts from no part of the scheme; yet a young officer on his arrival in these provinces very often finds himself gazetted in charge of a treasury. Unluckily the home system sends him out ignorant of most of the things which he know before he can attend to his new duties. He sees an examination lowering before him. Is it wonderful that the vernacular and revenue circulars and miscellaneous acts leave him little time during the first few months to devote to the accountant's manual, or to investigate the mysteries of the plus and minus memo? Even if he turns to the manual he finds it a chaos; or if he trusts to his head baboo for instruction, that worthy son sees the inadvisability of giving his superior knowledge which may be brought to bear on himself. When the examination is passed, work pours in, and his last state is worse than his first; so he plods on, anxiously looking out for a new-comer to take the load off his shoulders, before the roguery of a subordinate leaves him crippled in income or ruined in character. We leave others to suggest a remedy for this pressing evil. We simply contend that treasury work should be supervised by a trained accountant, and that no civil officer, however conscientious, can under the pressure of other work afford the time to learn the system or control it afterwards.—*Pioneer.*

WHAT A CENTURY HAS DONE FOR INDIA.

Now-a-day, when distinguished Oriental Potentates come to visit Her Majesty's Viceroy in Calcutta, an Under-Secretary and an A. D. C. meet them at the landing ghat, and a house is furnished for their behoof somewhere in the neighbourhood of Little Russell Street, where the said Potentates' retainers make night hideous *tamtaming* and other amusements soothing to the Oriental mind. The visitor is provided with an escort of sawars, and if he is a very Big Chief, his visit is returned by the G. G. in person, and there's an end. Such things were differently managed, however, a hundred years ago, and it may perhaps interest our readers to compare the visit of the Nawab in 1859 with that of the native grandees who now honour us with their occasional presence.

Of course, the Nawab was a very great man, greater, indeed, than any Indian Prince of our day, and the Hon'ble Company were anxious to keep him in good humour. We gather our information as to his reception from that inexhaustible mine of interest, Mr. Long's Book of Selections, and it certainly does bring before us, more vividly perhaps than anything else could do, the progress of the English in India within less than three generations of men.

One of the most amusing things in connection with the visit is the bill which the Company had to pay for their guest's entertainment. All his principal servants were, of course, heavily fed, whilst for the Nawab himself was collected an assortment of presents which had at least the advantage of variety, and variety, as we know, is "charming."

There were chandeliers, or lustres, as they are called in the bill, looking-glasses, and candle-sticks to any amount and these items might have been expected: but some of the other presents were peculiar, to say the least of it. What could the Nawab have done with the prodigious quantity of wax-work that was offered him? We find in the list, Turkish Ladies, a Virgin Mary, a dozen standing Venuses, one lying ditto, a Joseph and Mary, a Roman charity, eight ladies under glasses, and—oh! *prah! pudor!*—six kissing figures; and fancy the name of the famous Clive affixed to the bill as a certificate that the things were given!

Those grave and reverend Seignors, the Court of Directors, must have felt their hair standing on end when they read of such enormities, and their brains must have been muddled with the strange jumble of incongruous articles which had been offered for the Nawab's acceptance; and what must the latter have thought of a people who included a Joseph and twelve standing Venuses in the same list of presents?

However, there were some things more useful than waxdolls, and the Nawab got, amongst other properties, a slave-boy, a parcel of chercoots, a lot of Europe cables, and a gun or two, besides being serenaded with trumpets, horns, and kettle-drums, for which one Louis Vaneck appears to have been paid no less than 54 Rupees.

Governments keeps its own trumpeter now, but in 1759 it was more modest, and perhaps more economical.

This is a round-about way, no doubt, of instituting a comparison between the India of 1759 and the India of more than a century latter, but the weather is too hot to admit of anything like straightforwardness or energy, and so we hope to be excused if we make the Nawab of our great grandfathers a stalking-horse for showing what the the last hundred years have done for the English in India, and what we have done in return for the power thrust, as it were, into our hands.

The first proposition is disposed of in very few words. From being the vassals of the Nawab and of his master the Mughal, we have become lords of both, and throughout the length and breadth of the land the Maharani of old England reigns supreme. The Nawab of Bengal wastes his time and his money in dancing attendance at great men's feasts in England, whilst the remnant of the family which once gave law to nearly all India is slowly dying out at Rangoon. The last century has transformed the Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies into the Imperial Government of Great Britain, and Nawabs, where they exist, are subjects of the Queen.

The other question—what has England done or India?—is not quite so easily answered. That she has endeavoured to govern justly, even in her worst time, will hardly be denied. That she has made life and property secure, will be admitted by every one whose house has not been visited by dacoits, as also that she has done a great deal to spread the benefits of education over the land. She has done all these things, and more; but somehow the people do not seem fully to appreciate the blessing. It is a good thing, no doubt, to go about without fear of being murdered, and to keep one's savings without dread of having them taken from us; but all things are comparative, and very many natives hanker after olden days, when justice, if not always exact, was at all events, speedy, and when a thief caught in the act could have his foot or hand cut off, or even, if need were, his head, without the vexations delays of a Sessions Court, or the bribes necessary to square the police. They would rather, we fully believe, take their chance of rough-and-ready justice than submit to the slower, if surer, procedure of modern days. As to property, they say that the Civil Courts do them more harm than good; that they (the Courts) are weapons in the hand of the wealthy and unscrupulous against the poor man who has nothing but right on his side, besides being slow cumbrous, technical and unfitted to the ways of thought of the community. It is the Raj of the Vakil, and money and chicanery carry the day. One class certainly benefits viz., the merchants, or bannias; but such benefit is dearly purchased at the loss of all the rest of the community. No, we do not suppose that the natives thank us much for either our Civil or Criminal Courts. They would have preferred their own panchayats and the justice-room at the zamindar's kachari, and even to this day, in spite of sub-division, and the host of magisterial officers, honorary or otherwise, which the Lieutenant-Governor has let loose on the laud, they use both still.

Then as to education. We have tried many experiments, sought out many inventions, and spent much money, the result being a good deal of vanity and vexation of spirit. We have produced large crops of University Graduates, and have almost supplanted Bengali amongst a certain class by English. We have undoubtedly done a good deal in this direction, but somehow we have failed to secure our student's good word. In fact, this species of native pretty generally employs his new-found powers in abusing the Government which educated him, and in bursts of patriotism, the gist of which is that he only is the proper man to take a prominent part in the administration of the country.

For the masses we have hitherto done little or nothing. We are doing something, or trying to do it now, however; and the result may or may not be favourable. In the meantime our efforts to spread education have not made as popular.

The secret of our unpopularity (if that be a strong enough term) we take to be our want of sympathy with the people around us. When we were little in our neighbours; we lived amongst them, died amongst them very often, and were constantly brought into friendly contact with all classes and opinions; we made ourselves friends, if necessary, of the "mammon of unrighteousness;" we were meek (comparatively), and did not look on India as a weary and hateful place of exile, to be hastened away from at the first practicable moment. Now we have thoroughly changed all this; and are we so blind as to suppose that the natives of the country don't see it? Instead of a set of officials who lived for years in the same districts, and knew every nook and corner of them, knew also their wishes, and sympathised with their distresses, we have now-a-days young men, learned, or pretending to be learned, in the law, who think of nothing but text and precedent, who rarely go into the interior of their districts, and who are changed, on an average, once in six months. In the olden days the native used to look on the European official as his best friend, and go to him for advice and assistance: what does he think now?

It is too late, we fear, ever to hope for a return to the status quo ante. Human nature is against it, for the increased facilities now afforded for returning at short intervals to the land of his birth has thoroughly unsettled him and the official only thinks of home. Constant furloughs keep alive within him the intense desire for all things English, and he looks upon himself as a mere sojourner bound to fulfil a certain term of service, and thereof to bid a long farewell to a country which is only interesting to him as producing the means to live in another and far different one. How far the present system of recruiting for the services has helped to bring about this state of things, is a question into which we will not now enter.

And as with the official, so with the non-official class, the merchants, the planters, the landholders. What made the great mercantile houses of the past, but a constant succession of men who passed their lives in the country, and who thought of something else than the mere amassing of rupees. What made the indigo-planter a power in the district, but that he lived for long years in his factory, the helper of his ryots, the friend of the oppressed, and who, when he retired, if ever he did retire, left behind him sons or other near relatives to carry on the same system as had made the older generation so popular. Of course, there were planters and planters, even in those days; but the generality were, we do not hesitate to say, both respectable and respected.

But space fails us. We might go on for ever multiplying instances, and the result would be equally vain. We were popular because we sympathised with and befriended the people amongst whom our lot was cast. We *are* unpopular because that sympathy is believed to exist no longer, and Europeans in India are looked upon as mere birds of passage, hasting to be rich, and to get away from a country with which they take every opportunity of proclaiming they have nothing in common.—*Englishman.*

THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC.

(From the "Times" American Correspondent.)

Philadelphia, April 2.

The wreck of the steamer Atlantic, of the Oceanic or "White Star" line, near the entrance to Halifax harbour yesterday morning, will rank among the most terrible marine disasters of the century. The Atlantic, Captain Williams, left Liverpool for New York on the 20th of March, having about 30 cabin and 850 steerage passengers, so that with her crew there were 1,038 souls on board. She experienced rough weather and head winds during the entire passage, and on the 31st of March, these obstacles continuing and her supply of coals not being sufficient to take her to New York, Captain Williams determined to change her course and put into Halifax for a further supply. About noon on that day the course was altered, and at midnight, when the Captain turned in, the position of the vessel was judged to be 39 miles from Sambro light, which marks the western side of the entrance to Halifax harbour, the light bearing N.N.W. The vessel was then on the course necessary by this calculation to make the harbour; the night was dark, but not thick; the sea was rough, but everything was going on well.

Third Officer Brady tells the appalling story of the wreck. He says, he turned in when the Captain did at midnight, that the next thing he knew was his being thrown violently out of his bunk, and he felt the ship strike several times. He rushed on deck and found the Captain and other officers there, and the deck full of passengers who had been aroused by the shocks. It was about 2 a. m. on the 1st of April. By some miscalculation the ship had been sailing on a course which took her to the west of Sambro, and Prospect Cape light was mistaken, for the light at Sambro, so that the ship had struck on Meagher's rock, near Prospect Cape, about 22 miles from Halifax. There was, of course, dire confusion. Brady says, he got an axe and began clearing away his boat. The Captain and other officers were busy doing the same thing with theirs. Brady got his boat out and put two women into it. A crowd of men attempted to get in, and about a dozen succeeded, and while an altercation was going on with these the steamer fell over on her beam ends and sank. It seems that at that time this was the only boat which had been got afloat, but the sinking steamer carried it down, and all in it were drowned. Portions of the rigging remained above the water, and into it all who could scrambled. Brady says, he climbed into the mizen rigging, but, seeing he could do nothing there, he went forward, unrove halyards, being assisted in this by Quartermasters Speakman and Owen, and, taking the halyards, they all three swam to the rock. In this way a line was established, on which a number of passengers passed to the rock, but, as the tide was rising, their situation was no better than that of those on the vessel. Daylight appeared, and fishermen from the shore came off in their boats, and, as rapidly as the rough sea would permit, they rescued those on the rock and in the rigging. By noon all who were alive had been rescued, except Chief Officer Firth, who was in the rigging shouting for help. Brady says, he endeavoured to get a crew to go to Firth's rescue, but the sea was so rough that no one would volunteer. The number of persons saved includes Captain Williams, Fourth Officer Brown, the surgeon, several engineers, and a number of seamen. At noon Brady left the scene of the wreck for Halifax, where the announcement of the disaster caused great excitement. During last night the steamers Lady Head and Delta left Halifax for Prospect, where the survivors were, to bring them up, and to render whatever assistance they could.

Naturally enough, this great calamity is the one topic which is uppermost at present. In New York the steamship office is thronged with people anxious to learn the fate of friends, but the agents are unable to give any information, they having no passenger list, as that was not expected until the mail steamer—the City of Montreal—arrived from Liverpool. She is signalled to-night at Sandy Hook. Neither can they as yet tell anything as to the loss, or saved, no details having arrived from Halifax.

THE RUMOURED MURDER OF SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

LONDON, 17th April.

The rumour of a lamentable tragedy has reached us, which we would fain believe to be at worst the exaggeration of disaster. We give it currency with doubt and hesitation. We cannot accept it as a record of fact until it is confirmed by proofs which forbid incredulity. It is reported that Sir Samuel Baker, Lady Baker, and the few survivors of the band which set out with them now more than three years ago have been murdered by the savage tribes in whose neighbourhood they have for some time past been lingering with their lives in their hands. A catastrophe so terrible cannot be credited until belief is forced upon us, yet we are obliged to confess that it is not an impossible, or even an improbable, issue of the situation in which Sir Samuel Baker and his wife were placed when we last received authentic intelligence of them. Their force had then dwindled to a handful, and this not so much from disease or from difficulty of travel as from the hostility of the natives. The survivors of the Expedition were blockaded in a small building, which they were struggling to hold against their enemies; but their numbers were painfully few and their resources well-nigh exhausted. A rescue had been planned, and an Expedition had, indeed, been despatched by the Khedive to their aid; but it was judged prudent to attempt to reach them from the South by way of Zanzibar, rather than by pursuing the route they themselves had travelled. We are constrained to own that there are here all the elements which point to a tragical end. Perhaps we may find some hope even from the circumstances that seem at first fitted to make us most hopeless. When the chance of reaching Baker in time must be deemed so slight the possibility of some false rumour, stating as a fact the disaster which all men recognize as probable, becomes considerable. The very consistency of the present story, that Sir Samuel and Lady Baker were obliged at last to surrender, and were murdered immediately afterwards, with the last intelligences of their condition received in Egypt allows us to entertain the hope that the report is no more than a foreboding of a tragic conclusion to a great enterprise, which has been translated into a fact in its passage down the Nile.

It is, indeed, too probable to be contemplated without a heart-sinking apprehension that it may be true. We know that the position has been for some months one of extreme peril. The Expedition set forth with a striking array of force, and a supply of stores which promised to be ample sufficient to accomplish the end it had in view. Sir Samuel Baker had, indeed, undergone numberless disappointments, much vexation from the dilatoriness, and more through the untrustworthiness, of his Egyptian assistants; but at the last he started with his heroic wife to penetrate once more the burning South. At first their progress was not unsuccessful. The letters received by the Prince of Wales now more than twelve months since told in a simple, plain style the history of the Expedition from the end of 1869 to October, 1871. Their difficulties had been great. A boat carrying the sections of a steamer destined for use over the Lakes had sunk near the junction of the Sobat with the White Nile, and Sir Samual Baker had been obliged to turn back and work with persistent energy until he had raised the wreck out of the deep waters where it lay. Next the passage of the obstructions in the Bahr Giraffe hindered his progress for months, but at length Gondokoro was reached, and he had still 1,000 troops about him. This was at the end of April, 1871. All the Summer of that year was passed in the same neighbourhood. Gondokoro had been the depot of the Slave Trade, and the Baris—the tribe living in and about it—resisted with arms the attempt to put down the trade and the pretensions of Egypt which Sir Samuel Baker represented. By October they had been apparently subdued, and it was then that Sir Samuel, having rebuilt Gondokoro under the name of "Ismailia," sent back to Khartoum "the sick and refractory, together with their women and all useless mouths," and addressed his last letter to the Prince. His forces had already declined through deaths and desertion, and his stores had been wasted by the incorrigible fault of his men, but he was struggling onwards to accomplish the whole of his undertaking. We know but little of the details of his subsequent experiences, but the scraps of intelligence which have from time to time reached us have not been encouraging to the friends of the travellers, though they themselves always appeared hopeful. Sir Samuel was holding his own, fighting against the hostility of man and of nature, in the pestilential regions north of the Albert Nayanza; Lady Baker was always at his side, working with him and encouraging him with that rare intrepidity which characterized her from the hour when she first shared his adventures as a girl-bride equally fearless and feminine. But at the end of last year their forces mustered no more than 200 men, and the hostility of the natives increased as the strength at the command of the explorers declined. No clear explanation has ever been forthcoming of the misfortune which then befell the Expedition, but it may not unreasonably be connected with the previous desultory warfare with the Baris. Sir Samuel Baker had penetrated South until he had reached the territory of the Chief of the tribes squatting near the great lakes, who had always been, up to that time, the character of a friend to the Egyptian Government and a promoter of intercourse with Egypt. The reception of the Expedition by this Chief was, however, the reverse of friendly. It is probable that the tale of Baker's contest with the Baris had reached him, and it may not appear surprising that he should have misunderstood the nature of the struggle. Sir Samuel had taken possession of Gondokoro in the name of Egypt, and a Chief may be willing to be friendly without being prepared to become a vassal. Intercourse with Egypt would also appear to such a leader inconsistent with the suppression of the Slave Trade, and Sir Samuel Baker had everywhere suppressed the traffic. Whatever the cause the result was deplorable. A desperate conflict with the natives ensued, and, after much hard fighting, Baker was compelled to retreat with but 30 out of his 200 men. Nor was this all. Tents and baggage were burnt to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and it was not without great difficulty that the survivors succeeded in intrenching themselves in a small fort, whence to beat back further attacks. Such was the information which reached us from Egypt at the close of last year, and an Expedition was then fitted out for the rescue of the survivors. It is sickening to think how long a time must in any case have passed before such help could reach them. It was judged, with reason, that it would be worse than useless to attempt to ascend the Upper Nile and then fight a way through the hostile Baris, who had too certainly closed around Baker to leave any approach from the North; and the Expedition was therefore sent from Suez round to Zanzibar, where it was thought it might strike into the interior to the Victoria Nyanza. It is impossible that this Expedition can have yet done more than start for the interior, if, indeed, it has reached Zanzibar, and it is doubtful whether the Sultan of Zanzibar would be disposed to accelerate its movements. It is in such a crisis of anxiety that this miserable rumour arrives of the forced surrender of survivors outnumbered and weakened by famine and pestilence, and of the consequent butchery of the captives.

We have said that we cannot bring ourselves to believe the report to be true. It wants authentication, which it does not at present possess. It may be true, but we shall cling to a contrary belief until we are compelled to abandon it; we shall not give up hope until it is dead. Yet it is the simplest truth that the more thoroughly we attempt to realize the position of Baker and his wife as we last knew it to be the more strongly must we feel that it was scarcely preferable to death. To be shut up in a small space far removed in distance, and farther removed in time, from the means of help, to be without tents or stores, to have but a scanty supply of provisions and no defence against the trials of climate, with famine and pestilence threatening within and a savage enemy waiting without,—who can be surprised at any desperate resolution taken in such circumstances—who but must feel how strong would be the temptation to yield and die?—*Times.*

A RIVAL TO THE "WOOLWICH INFANT."

It is not very satisfactory to hear that after our costly equipments and prolonged investigation of the subject, the French have, with an inferior material, produced a more powerful plate-piercing gun than the famous "Woolwich Infant." The latter, which is built of wrought iron, with a steel lining, on the Armstrong system, weighs 35 tons, and projects a 700 lb. shot with 110 lb. of pebble powder at a velocity of 1,300 feet per second. The French gun weighs a ton less; it consists of a steel inner tube, with a cast-iron casing and steel hoops over all. It throws an 820 lb. shot, with 137 lb. of French pebble powder, at a velocity of about 1,315 feet. No one who is acquainted with this subject will fail to perceive that the French gun is far the more powerful weapon of the two. In fact, the French gun would be about as powerful at 1,000 yards range as the "Woolwich Infant" at the muzzle. If we seek the cause of this success we shall find it without much difficulty. It is due, in the first place, to the French having properly recognized the fact that for exceptionally heavy charges a special pebble powder becomes necessary—just as pebble powder itself became necessary in place of "R.L.G." when the charge exceeded a certain limit. It is as irrational to suppose that one kind of pebble powder will serve indefinitely for all charges above 40 lb. or 50 lb. as it would be to assume that R.L.G. or any other sort of powder will cover all possible variations of weight of charge. There comes a limit at which even pebble powder is too small in grain or otherwise unsuitable that limit is merely so many pounds or tens of pounds in advance of the limit at which "R.L.G." powder proved unsuitable. If we are not mistaken, the Committee on Explosions recommended that 110 lb should be considered the limit for the present pebble powder, and that for heavier charges a special pebble should be introduced. This is exactly what the French have done. They have introduced a powder for these heavy charges with a grain like an egg. But, in the second place, they have adopted what has been repeatedly advocated in these columns, viz. a proper diameter of bore. Their "infant" has a calibre of 12½ inches, as against the 12-inch bore of our gun; it is therefore able to consume all its powder, with the result which we have described. Now, it is no secret that these who had the conduct of the experiments with the English 35-ton gun were most anxious to enlarge the bore of that weapon to 12½ inches, because their experiments pointed to the conclusion that a vast accession of power would result from such increase. Unfortunately, the recomendation was overruled, and the bore of 12 inches was formally adopted, with the mortifying result which we now see in this easy French victory. We say "easy," because all that it was necessary for the French artillerists to do was to go on from the point where the subject has been most unwisely dropped in this country, and prosecute experiments in the direction to which the English published results appeared to point. The foundation had been laid by the long series of experiments in this country, and competent observers must readily have perceived that neither the English pebble powder nor the English 12-inch bore was suitable for getting the greatest effect out of a mass of 35 tons of metal. So they simply altered the powder and the bore—did, in fact, what the committee charged with the investigation of this subject, would have done long since to our gun if they had had their way—and straightway were rewarded with a signal success. The best thing for us to do now would appear to be to set to work to build an "infant" on sound principles, and to supply it with a suitable powder.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE CONDITION OF AMERICA.

Just at the close of last year we directed the attention of our readers to some extraordinary disturbances reported from America. The State of Louisiana was the scene of what might be termed a small Civil War. The area of the conflict, it is true, was not wide, nor were its incidents very formidable, but it represented nothing less than a struggle between two armed parties for the government of the State. Each of these parties, or factions, claimed to have elected the Legislature and State Officers, and therefore to be invested by right with the control of affairs. As the quarrel advanced they proceeded to violence, seizing the State Offices alternately, defending them against attack, and levying troops. One of those bands was led by no less a person than General Longstreet, so renowned for his services in the Confederate Army; and the contest, though not carried to extremities, would have lasted, perhaps, for a considerable period had not the Supreme Government interfered. Both factions appealed to Washington for support in what they termed their rights, and General Grant at length gave a decision in favour of one of them, which for the occasion seemed to terminate the quarrel. This action of the President, as might be imagined, was not regarded with universal approval, but it apparently restored something like order, and yet we cannot but imagine that the telegraphic intelligence we published yesterday from our American Correspondent implies a renewal, or continuation, of the same disputes. This time the results have been serious.

It seems that at Colfax, a country town of the State of Louisiana, a political contest recently broke out much resembling the original conflict at New Orleans. One party, described as that of the Liberal Republicans, was ousted by the Republican party, and the latter, exactly according to precedent, took possession of the County Offices, and there made preparations for defending themselves. It is a notable feature of the affair that they called in the aid of the black population, and garrisoned the Court House with a contingent of 400 negroes. The Liberals on their side raised 150 whites, and, thus supported, advanced to the attack of their rivals' position on Sunday last. The Court House had been fortified by the erection of a breastwork of cotton bales—exactly such a rampart as proved fatal to our own soldiers at New Orleans sixty years since. The whites, however, drove the negroes from the outwork, and forced them into the Court House, which was strongly barricaded. Presently the garrison sent out a flag of truce, but when the whites advanced to meet it they were fired upon. This outrage, as flagrant as that of the Modoc Indians the other day, so enraged the assailants that they set the Court House on fire and shot down its defenders as they attempted to escape. In this way a hundred negroes were killed and many wounded, the whites being left, as the last advices, in possession of the field. Such is the brief report of this local riot.

It is impossible to doubt that the antagonism of race imported into this dispute is accountable for the sanguinary development of the affray. It must have been irritating enough to the party excluded from possession to find the blacks called in against them, but when to this provocation was added the outrage on the laws of war, we can have no difficulty in understanding the rest of the story. How far the original conflict of parties embraced any of the questions between whites and blacks in the Southern States we cannot yet tell, but there can be little doubt as to the effect of the recent collision. The enmity already subsisting between the two races will be aggravated by what may be termed a massacre on one side and a salutary example on the other. Blacks and whites have not yet learnt to live amicably together in the South, and this deadly contest can hardly be expected to accelerate the process. The riots of last year could not be traced to any political antagonism sufficient to account, in English estimation, for the violence of the dispute. The quarrel seemed one for place, and nothing more; while it was even intimated that neither of the counter ding factions could claim to represent the intelligence or even the numerical majority of the community. In that case, however, there was no resort to force on the part of the latter. On the contrary, the observance of legal forms was remarkable, and, although attempts were made to secure the support of armed levies, the proceedings did not, except on one occasion, much exceed the character of demonstrations. In the present instance the result has been very different, and will probably compel decisive action on the part of the Supreme Government.

It will be observed that in these quarrels, fierce and continuous as they appear, there is nothing like any expression of disaffection towards the Government of the Union. That they flow in some sense, and to some extent, from the effects of the Civil War may be reasonably assumed, but they are purely local contests, and the combatants, indeed, appear as anxious competitors for the favour and support of the President. Unfortunately, at Colfax whites were pitted against blacks, and so the smouldering antipathies of race may be kindled anew. A servile insurrection, indeed, in the old times might have been suppressed without greater bloodshed than has attended this political riot, and the affair will not be forgotten. Perhaps we may notice also, though without pretending to detect any connexion between the two events, that just at the time of the Colfax disturbance a serious conflict occurred in Indiana between the local population and a body of negroes. It appears to have been a mere trade quarrel, occasioned by the engagement of black labourers to take the work of certain miners on "strike;" but the people turned out in great numbers to take part in the fray, and it became necessary for the military to interfere. Probably in this affair, which, it seems, is now happily at an end, the resentment of the miners was quickened by the jealousies of race. Our remarks of yesterday will have shown that trade disputes have been running high in these parts of the Union, and it was, no doubt, thought an aggravation of the quarrel that black labour should have been called in to defeat the efforts of the whites in a struggle with their employers.

The original question on which President Grant was invited to pronounce between the factions at New Orleans is rather a curious one, and it seems to have been thought in some quarters that it was beyond the duty, if not beyond the power, of the Supreme Government to interfere in the matter. The people of Louisiana were entitled to elect their own State Legislature and their own State Officers for themselves, and this they did, but with a result so apparently dubious that a double return was made. In fact, there were two rival Legislatures, each—with its governor and subordinate officials—claiming to represent the voice of the people as expressed at the polls. These parties came to blows, and in the interests of public safety and order it became necessary for a superior authority to intervene, but the dispute would perhaps have been settled in another manner in the times preceding the war. As it is, the condition of the South, and, to all appearance, of Louisiana in particular, is exceptional. We have already said that no trace of the great contest could be detected on the face of the New Orleans disturbances; but the Southern States have been virtually disorganized, and the elements of popular opinion are not to be easily distinguished. In all probability the riot at Colfax originated in some incidents of political strife resembling that of the double election for the State Legislature, and then the course of the affray produced, accidentally, the catastrophe now reported. However, we are not likely to be left in the dark on the subject. The troops now advancing against the Modoc Indians could hardly resort to more desperate measures than were here adopted in an American town by one political party against another; and the whole affair will doubtless be made the subject of inquiry. Perhaps the investigation may throw some light on the political condition in which the people of the South have been left by their defeat and its sequel, and explain how it has happened that while a large section of the Louisiana community stands aloof from public life, the control of affairs is disputed by factions who can resort to such extremities as are here described.—*Times.*

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